

North Carolina Conservation Innovation Grants Fact Sheet

Overview

Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG) is a voluntary program intended to stimulate the development and adoption of innovative conservation approaches and technologies while leveraging the Federal investment in environmental enhancement and protection, in conjunction with agricultural production. Under CIG, Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) funds are used to award competitive grants to non-Federal governmental or non-governmental organizations, Tribes, or individuals. CIG is authorized under EQIP. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) administers CIG.

Benefits

CIG enables NRCS to work with other public and private entities and individuals to accelerate technology transfer and adoption of promising technologies and approaches to address some of the Nation's most pressing natural resource concerns. CIG will benefit agricultural producers by providing more options for environmental enhancement and compliance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

How CIG Works

For FY2009, approximately \$300,000 is available for the North Carolina CIG competition. Funds for single- or multi-year projects, not to exceed three years, will be awarded through a competitive statewide grants process. The NC CIG competition will emphasize projects that have a goal of providing benefits within the State of North Carolina. Projects may be farm-based, multicounty, small watershed, or Statewide in scope. Individual projects funded through the NC CIG State Component in fiscal year 2009 may not receive more than \$75,000 from NRCS. Proposals must be received in the NC NRCS State Office by 4:30 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time (EDT) on Friday, May 15, 2009.

Applications should describe the use of innovative technologies or approaches, or both, to address a natural resource conservation concern or concerns. The natural resource concerns eligible for funding through CIG will be identified in the funding announcement, and may change annually.

Applications are evaluated and scored by appropriate NRCS technical staff. Recommendations and feedback may be provided from members of the State Technical Committee who do not have a direct interest with any applicants for the program. Scored applications will be forwarded to the State Conservationist for final selections and funding decisions.

At least 50 percent of the total cost of the project must come from non-Federal matching funds (cash and in-kind contributions) provided by the grantee. The grantee also is responsible for providing the technical assistance required to successfully complete the project. NRCS will provide technical oversight for each project receiving an award.

Eligibility

CIG applications will be accepted from State or local units of government, Federally-recognized Tribes, non-governmental organizations, and individuals. Applications will be accepted from all 50 States, the Caribbean Area (Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands), and the Pacific Basin Area (Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands), however the project must physically take place completely within North Carolina and directly benefit North Carolina Agriculture and the natural resources of North Carolina. Multi-state projects will not be considered.

Proposed projects must involve EQIP-eligible producers. CIG funds that are used to provide direct or indirect payments to individuals or entities to implement structural, vegetative, or management practices are subject to the \$450,000 EQIP payment limitation.

CIG is not a research program. Instead, it is a vehicle to stimulate the adoption of conservation approaches or technologies that have been studied sufficiently to indicate a likelihood of success, and are likely candidates for eventual technology transfer. CIG will fund projects targeting innovative on-the-ground conservation, including pilot projects and field demonstrations. Technologies and approaches that are commonly used in the geographic area covered by the application, and which are eligible for funding through EQIP, are not eligible for funding through CIG. Proposed projects must conform to the description of innovative conservation projects or activities published in the funding notice.

Following are two general examples of projects that would be eligible for funding under CIG:

- Market-based environmental credit trading projects addressing one or more natural resource concerns; and
- Community-based solutions to watershed-based or regional natural resource concerns that cannot be addressed by a single producer, or by a group of producers taking individual on-farm actions.

Beginning and Limited Resource Farmers, and Tribes

NRCS recognizes the need to provide special consideration to underrepresented or historically underserved producers, and strives to ensure that these producers benefit from innovative technologies and approaches. CIG offers two programmatic exceptions intended to encourage the participation of beginning and limited resource farmers and ranchers, and Tribes, in CIG. This year, up to \$75,000 of North Carolina's CIG funds will be set aside for applicants who are beginning or limited resource farmers or ranchers, or Tribes, or community-based organizations comprised of or representing these entities. The second

exception allows applicants from any of the underrepresented groups to derive a higher percentage of project matching funds from in-kind contributions.

How to Apply for CIG

The funding notice and application materials may be accessed from the NRCS website at: <http://www.nc.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/cig>. The notice will specify the information required from applicants. Complete applications must be mailed to the NRCS State Office at the address identified in the notice.

For More Information

Matt Flint
Assistant State Conservationist for Technology
USDA-NRCS
4407 Bland Rd, Ste. 117
Raleigh, NC 27609
Phone: (919) 873-2124
Fax: (919) 873-2154
E-mail: matt.flint@nc.usda.gov.

Additional information is available on the internet at: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/cig/>

Note: This is not intended to be a definitive interpretation of farm legislation. Rather, it is preliminary and may change as USDA develops implementing policies and procedures. Please check back for updates.